

Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2013



Presented By
Walnut Valley Water District

PWS ID#: 1910234

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본언을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات بسیار مهم در مورد آب آشامیدنی شماست. لطفاً آن را به کسی که می‌تواند آن را برای شما ترجمه کند یا توضیح دهد.

此份有關你的食水報告，
內有重要資料和訊息，請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告，
内有重要资料和信息，请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

“هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشرب (أو التربة).
ترجم التقرير، أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.”

There When You Need Us

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2013. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis-A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water plus the use of chlorine is probably the most significant public health advancement in human history.

How chlorination works:

Potent Germicide Reduction in the level of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.

Taste and Odor Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors like foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and odors from decaying vegetation.

Biological Growth Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.

Chemical Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

Community Participation

The District's board meetings are typically scheduled, unless otherwise noticed, for 5:00 pm on the third Monday of each month in the board room of the District's headquarters located at 271 South Brea Canyon Road, Walnut. The Board meetings are open to the public. Anyone who is interested in the operations and business of the District is encouraged to attend.

Office Hours: The Customer Service Department is open Monday through Thursday, 7:00 am to 5:00 pm and Friday 7:00 am to 4:00 pm. (909) 595-1268, www.wvwd.com

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. The water goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminumchloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called floc), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (used to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay) and a corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized, underground reservoirs, water towers and into your home or business.

Where Does My Water Come From?

As you may be aware, our District is dependent on surface water that is imported into Southern California by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). MWD imports and treats surface water transported through two major conveyance systems: the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct and the 444-mile-long State Water Project (SWP). Water transported via the Colorado River Aqueduct originates in the Colorado River basin states, and water transported by the SWP conveyance system originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. MWD treats this water at their Weymouth Filtration plant in the City of La Verne. The water is then purchased by the District through our designated wholesale water agency, Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). The district also receives (SWP) water treated by TVMWD at their Miramar Water Treatment Plant in Claremont.

What's a Cross-connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are at-risk by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also require that each backflow device be tested and inspected annually.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's Web site at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (<http://water.epa.gov>) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management has a web site (www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx) that provides complete and current information on water issues in California.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

No Health Hazard from Tap Water With Unpleasant Taste and Odor

Some residents may notice a musty taste and odor in their tap water from time to time, but it is an aesthetic problem caused by algae bloom and does not present a health hazard. The earthy taste and smell stem from an algae bloom in the east branch of the California State Water Project. The cause has been identified as both 2-Methylisoborneol, or MIB, and Geosmin. These nuisance compounds are produced from the growth of certain algae in freshwaters throughout the world. Unfortunately, people with sensitive taste and smell can detect these compounds in water levels as low as 5 parts-per-trillion. One part-per-trillion is equivalent to just 10 drops of MIB or Geosmin in enough water to fill the Rose Bowl. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) water quality experts apply copper sulfate, an approved method, to control the algae bloom. Consumers, however, can be assured that the taste-and-odor issues they may be experiencing in their tap water do not pose any health risks. Consumers may consider refrigerating drinking water to help improve its taste. Anyone interested in receiving additional information about the quality of Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) drinking water supplies can visit the MWD website, www.mwdh2o.com, for Annual Water Quality Report and other related materials.

Fluoride in Drinking Water

It is widely accepted that fluoride helps teeth resist decay by strengthening the protective layer of tooth enamel. Although there has always been a certain amount of fluoride naturally present in MWD's water sources, these levels are not sufficient to protect against tooth decay.

As a result and in line with the recommendations from the California Department of Public Health, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD began to adjust the natural fluoride level in its water supplies to the recommended optimum range of 0.7-0.8 mg/L (parts per million). At this range, fluoridation has proven to be safe to drink and effective to help prevent tooth decay.

For more information on fluoride in the drinking water, please visit MWD's website at www.mwdh2o.com.

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacteria form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water can be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria.

Federal regulations require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.

Source Water Assessment

In December 2002, the MWD completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

MTBE in the News

MTBE (Methyl tert-Butyl Ether) belongs to a group of chemicals commonly known as fuel oxygenates. Oxygenates are added to gasoline to reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels in the air caused by auto emissions.

MTBE contamination of drinking water sources may result from leaking fuel storage tanks, pipelines, refueling spills, consumer disposal of old gasoline, emissions from older marine engines, and to a lesser degree, stormwater runoff and precipitation mixed with MTBE in the air. Currently, the primary concern about MTBE in drinking water is that it causes taste and odor problems. There are no data showing significant health risks of MTBE at low-exposure levels in drinking water; however, it is a potential human carcinogen at high doses. In December 1997, the U.S. EPA issued a drinking water advisory stating that it is unlikely that MTBE in drinking water at concentrations of 20 to 40 ppb will cause adverse health effects. Continuing research by the U.S. EPA and others is expected to help determine more precisely the potential for adverse health effects from MTBE in drinking water.

In an effort to better balance the air-quality benefits and water-quality concerns associated with oxygenates in gasoline, the U.S. EPA now requires reducing or eliminating MTBE as a fuel oxygenate. Also, the agency is considering setting health standards for MTBE and is currently gathering information from utilities across the country on the occurrence of MTBE. For a more complete discussion, visit the U.S. EPA's MTBE Web site at www.epa.gov/mtbe/faq.htm.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call our customer service department at (909) 595-1268.

TipTopTap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen sink and drain

Hand washing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink and black colored slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly. Also, flush regularly with hot water.

Faucets, screens, and aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet's screen as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater's dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet's gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and shower heads may be caused by hard water or water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water filtration/treatment devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filters!)

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Any UCMR3 detections are shown in the data tables in this report. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Walnut Valley Water District		TVMWD		MWD			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2013	1,000	600	NA	NA	NA	NA	140	95–220	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloramines (ppm)	2013	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.88	1.61–2.50	2.66	2.53–2.73	2.3	ND–2.9	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2013	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.27	NA	TT	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.15	NA	0.8	0.7–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	15	(0)	NA	NA	9.8	NA	ND	ND–3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity' (pCi/L)	2013	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–4.2	4	ND–6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 1 (ppb)	2013	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	4.6–17	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2013	60	NA	20	10.0–27.7	16.3	4.01–26.5	16	4.8–19	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2013	10	10	NA	NA	0.56	0.45–0.64	0.5	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	2013					105	NA/ND				Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2013	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	33–46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2013	80	NA	49.0	34.9–56.4	48.06	36.20–78.7	56	34–58	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	20	0.43	NA	NA	ND	NA	2	1–2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	0.3	0.15	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	2	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Walnut Valley Water District		TVMWD		MWD				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Aluminum (ppb)	2013	200	600	NA	NA	ND	NA	140	95–220	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes	
Chloride (ppm)	2013	500	NS	NA	NA	76	NA	88	84–91	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Color (Units)	2013	15	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2013	3	NS	NA	NA	1	NA	4	3–6	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2013	1,600	NS	NA	NA	540	NA	870	850–890	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	500	NS	NA	NA	51	NA	180	170–190	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2013	1,000	NS	NA	NA	320	NA	530	520–540	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	5	NS	0.13	ND–0.28	0.04	0.03–0.08	ND	NA	No	Soil runoff	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		TVMWD		MWD			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Alkalinity (ppm)	2013	88	86–92	110	76–130	Measure of water quality	
Boron (ppb)	2013	210	NA	150	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Calcium (ppm)	2013	31	NA	58	56–61	Measure of water quality	
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	ND	NA	62	28–72	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
Corrosivity (Saturation Index)	2013	0.65	0.26–1.8	0.40	0.35–0.45	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)	2013	12.17	12.08–12.25	12.3	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Hardness (grains/gal)	2013	NA	NA	14	NA	Measure of water quality	
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2013	120	NA	240	230–250	Measure of water quality	
Magnesium (ppm)	2013	12	NA	22	21–23	Measure of water quality	
pH (Units)	2013	8.41	8.3–8.53	8.1	NA	Measure of water quality	
Potassium (ppm)	2013	1.95	1.3–2.6	4.2	4.0–4.3	Measure of water quality	
Sodium (ppm)	2013	58	NA	82	79–85	Measure of water quality	
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2013	1.9	1.2–2.4	2.4	2.1–2.7	Various natural man-made sources	
Vanadium (ppb)	2013	3.4	NA	3.0	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge	

¹ Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

Definitions

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.